THE
UNDERGRADUATE.

VOL. III. MIDDLEBURY, VT., APRIL, 1878. NO. 7

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FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont. The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost.

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, four books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, the Bucolics, and six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, to the VIIth Chapter.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books.

Ancient and Modern Geography.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Equations of the Second Degree, and three books of Loomis' Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—Latin Grammar (Harkness), Livy (Lincoln's Selections), Cicero De Senectute and De Amicitia (Chase & Stuart), Horace's Odes and Epodes (Macleane), Homer's Odyssey (Merry), Herodotus and Thucydides (Mather), Xenophon's Memorabilia (Robbins), Latin Prose Composition (Arnold), Greek Prose Composition (Jones), Classical History and Antiquity, Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb (Hadley and Goodwin), Algebra (Davies' Bourdon), Geometry (Loomis).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires (Macleane), Cicero, De Officiis or Tusculan Disputations (Chase), Tacitus, Histories or Germania and Agricola (Tyler), Sophocles, Lysias, Aristophanes, Exercises in writing Latin and Greek, German (Whitney's Grammar and Reader), Analytical Geometry (Loomis), Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field, Navigation (Loomis), Calculus (Loomis), Trench's Study of Words and English Past and Present, Rhetoric (Hart), Physiology (Dalton).

JUNIOR CLASS.—Quintilian (Frieze), Select Plays of Terence (Davies), or Satires of Juvenal (Escott), German (Whitney's Grammar and Reader), Natural Philosophy (Snell's Olmstead), Astronomy (Loomis), Chemistry (Elliot and Storer), Botany (Gray), Rhetoric (Whately), Logic (Jevons), Evidences of Christianity (Paley).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy (Perry), International Law (Woolsey), History of Civilization (Guizot), Butler's Analogy, Fine Art (Torrey), Natural Theology (Paley), Intellectual Philosophy (Porter), Moral Science (Alexander, Peabody), History of Grecian Philosophy, Geology (Dana), Zoology (Tenney), English Literature (Taine), Forensic Discussions, Review of the Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty, supplementing the text book and giving in concise form the latest investigations.

The Cabinet and Museum contains a large number of specimens, and is designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains over 12,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement.

There are also valuable libraries belonging to the Philomathesian and Philadelphian Societies.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has all the more important English and American periodical literature on file.

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There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1877. Sept. 6.—Fall Term began, Thursday.
Dec. 18.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of three weeks.
1878. Jan. 10.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
Mar. 26.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
Mar. 26—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
Apr. 11.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 25.—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 30.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 1.—Examination of candidates for admission, Monday.
July 2.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni.
July 3.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 12—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

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JAMES E. NEGUS,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. III. MIDDLEBURY, VT., APRIL, 1878. NO. 7.

MADRIGALS.

FROM THE FRENCH OF VOLTAIRE.

TO PRINCESS ULRIQUE.

Full many a time a grain of truth
Tinctures the grossest delusion:
Last night, a mocking dream, forsooth,
Ranked me a king. Oh! profusion!
I loved you, Princess, and boldly confessed it!
At my waking, the Gods did not wholly divest me;
They took from me only my kingdom.

TO PRINCESSES ULRIQUE AND AMELIA.

Should Paris return to our view
To decide on the charms of you twain,
He would cut the apple in two,
And suffer no strife to remain.

TO PRINCESSES ULRIQUE, AMELIA AND WILHELMINA.

Pardon, my charming Ulrique, and thou, fair Amelia;
Thought I—you only, through life can I love; and kneel to
No law that you do not decree.
But when, at last, I hear and see
This adorable sister, to whom e'en the Loves yield their places,
Ah! surely, it never can grieve or offend the Three Graces,
To be in love with all the three!

H.

FASHIONABLE DISHONESTY.

Whatever is pronounced fashionable is apt to be prevalent. When once the fiat has gone forth declaring what shall be worn and what not, at once multitudes bow their heads in blind submission and cry—amen—amen. It matters little what that fiat enjoins, the absurd and ridiculous, the injurious and debasing receive almost equal obeisance. Few have courage to stand alone, the object, it may be, of scorn, while the masses around them are engaged in servile imitation. Hence the hurried strides to the extremes of folly, oftentimes of vice.

Judging from the daily rehearsals of the press, and especially from observation, we understand that a fiat has gone forth declaring that a debt should never be paid unless it is positively inconvenient not to pay it. The declaration was, of course, agreeable to many who were ignorant of its origin, but were firmly convinced that it would put an end to all their earthly sorrows. Only sterling integrity could resist its allurements, and refuse to bow to this distorted image of man's cupidity.

Most are eager to borrow, to grapple with opportunities, as they term it, and then trust in Providence for the payment of their debts. Borrowing, carefully restricted, is legitimate, but remove all checks, and it requires the faith of a model saint to support even the hope of providential payment. Man was given a mind and disposition, or at least has developed such, that enable him to convince himself of almost anything that seems to his blinded vision for his advantage. He thinks it profitable to refuse to pay the man who has aided him at a critical moment. He proceeds at once to marshal his sophistical arguments with the zeal of the devotee. The loaner is perhaps rich and would not feel the loss; perhaps he has demanded high interest and revenge suggests non-payment as fair play, or he thinks it a sign of superior intellect to outwit his creditor, and his noble bosom swells with noble pride when he reads in his favorite paper that he is a shrewd business man and worthy of the people's confidence.

Thus he reasons until he proves that dishonesty is honesty, and the ability to amass wealth by any means, something to be openly commended. We may say of such a one that he is looking on the bright side of life, bright to him, but to some midnight darkness. He is pleased with the success of his arguments, rehearses them with increased satisfaction, and admires the miraculous power that has transformed the devil into a saint. He knew his crime, he knew that

he was worse than the thief and robber, but by a one-sided view he has come to look upon himself as the benefactor of mankind. He has lost the power of comparison so far as morals are concerned, for virtue and vice are to him synonymous terms. Borrowing becomes his sole occupation; his mind becomes fertile in deceit, and his saintly smile lures many an unsuspecting victim into his power. At first he borrows with the intention of paying if convenient, but growing bold by familiarity with his trade, he extorts money without designing to repay it. He comes to you, not with the sad, humble look of an honest beggar, but with the air of a man who is proud of his work and thinks others ought to respect it. He thinks that "doubtless the pleasure is as great of being cheated as to cheat" and desiring to increase the sum total of human happiness, he becomes very active in carrying on this humane enterprise.

By a long series of advances he has reached a position very creditable, he thinks, but rightly estimated, little, if any, above the worst criminals. For why is he so much better than the murderer? The one takes life, the other all that makes life endurable. The borrower often clings to his victim until he drives him to criminality to support life, and when this fails, to self-destruction. But public opinion grants no such similarity, it overwhelms the one with curses and punishments, but throws around the other the robe of charity, calls him an erring brother, forgives his fault, praises his shrewdness, and leaves him to carry on his trade. And this trade can be fitly compared with "milking the Gentiles," so dear to the Mormon heart. The violence of the one is balanced by the ultimate effectiveness of the other.

The Turkish proverb, "a shameless face and endless gab," describes this class of borrowers to the letter. And it is this boldness and "gift of gab" that renders them such a social pest. For strip them of this armor, and society would see their crime and punishment would be speedy. But as this is impossible, we must expect that any attempt to preach down this shameless class will be pooh-poohed by a charitable majority. It is charity to help those who are struggling hard for success, but it is not charity to help those who live by cheating others.

If we wish to fill the world with the disciples of Micawber and Rev. Peter Mullens, we should render all assistance to him who is anxious "to take up your pound and to put down his shilling," or to be more exact, a promise to pay that shilling.

Perhaps the only way to check this evil is to punish severely those who are known to live in this manner. At present this is seldom done. The borrower, if too hard pressed, declares himself insolvent, pays a small fraction of his debts, and is permitted to resume business as if nothing had happened. By changing his residence for his health, he is able to regain his position in society, win the confidence of the moneyed class, and then reap his usual reward.

Thus these deceiving rascals pass through life. Ever struggling with imaginary difficulties, never doubting their ability to gain a living without work, they meet the grim messenger Death with the firm belief that they can cheat Satan out of his due, or at the most be compelled to gnash their teeth during a small fraction of eternity.

ETTARRE.

In literature as well as in real life, we find our attention is invariably drawn toward those characters in which either virtue or vice largely predominates. It is this fact which gives an interest to Ettarre, a character which Tennyson has wrought into one of his "Idyls of the King;" and rarely do we find in his representations of human nature that the higher and nobler qualities are more entirely displaced by those of an evil and vicious nature than in this one.

Her first interview with Pelleas betrays such a lack of refinement and culture, that we are at once prejudiced against her. True, it was an age in which the culture and refinement of to-day were comparatively cheap, still there is no ex-

cuse for the insolence and rudeness with which she treats him.

With the ready intuition of her sex, she soon perceives that Pelleas is captivated by her personal beauty, and she does not hesitate to take advantage of this fact, for the purpose of promoting her own selfish, ambitious schemes, although she entertains for him no other feeling than of scorn and contempt, as is very plainly evidenced by the words she mutters to herself,

"I have lighted on a fool,
Raw, yet so stale!"

Desirous, however, of wearing the circlet, and of hearing her name and the title "Queen of Beauty" cried in the lists, she encouraged his attentions, until

"He well-nigh deem'd
His wish by hers was echo'd."

Before they separate, she gives him her hand, and asks his aid in securing the circlet, at the same time assuring him of her love. Joyfully he assents to her request, and promises to fight at the jousts, and win for her the circlet if he can. Success rewards his efforts, but no sooner has Ettarre achieved her purpose than she reveals her real feelings towards him and spurns him from her presence.

In this act we have the darkest and blackest picture of her life. In making light of his sincere and trusting love, she trifled with the purest and holiest emotions of the human heart, and by so doing wrought the complete ruin of a pure and upright man, a loyal and gallant knight. Death would have been preferable by far, to the wretched life he led from that time on.

The deceitfulness and treachery, by means of which one accomplishes by foul means what cannot be gained by fair; the uncontrolled pride and ambition that knows no restraint, though it can be gratified only by the sacrifice of a fellow being; the unscrupulous selfishness that utterly disregards the feelings and rights of others; the entire lack of honor and principle; these are the characteristics of Ettarre which her conduct in this affair reveals.

After the tournament, her scorn and contempt seem to be lost in the intense hatred she conceives for him. After frying in vain to drive him from her castle, whither he has followed her, she orders her knights to bind him and cast him out, leaving him to die in his bonds, unless perchance some traveler find and release him; showing that she has as little regard for his life as she has for his heart, and that beneath the beauty of form and feature there lurks a bitter, implacable and revengeful spirit.

In her private life we conclude she must have been proud, tyrannical and passionate. Her attendants show plainly that they fear her, by the cringing way in which they obey her every word and look. When she turns to them with a scornful smile, as Pelleas, dazzled by her beauty, fails to make ready reply, how readily they imitate her example. Maidens and knights smile and scorn him too,

"for the lady was Ettarre,
And she was a great lady in her land."

In her homeward journey she commands her maidens to keep the hero of the jousts among themselves, that she may not be annoyed by him,

"And mindful of her small and cruel hand,"

she is obeyed to the letter.

When her knights, though three to one, are overthrown by Pelleas, she is filled with rage, and turns upon them with fierce invective.

Her reply to the queen, when she was rebuked for her conduct, testifies to her ready wit and a tongue sharper than a two-edged sword.

Once, and once only does she seem to be moved by a noble and generous impulse. It is when Pelleas is brought into her presence for the last time. Then her better nature seems to contend for the mastery. But it is only for a moment, it has been stifled too long; resisting the impulse, she carries out her purpose.

Although it can be a matter only of regret that the life of Pelleas was thus clouded and embittered by the perfidious treachery of the woman he loved, still we cannot feel that he would have been much happier had he gained his suit; for we can see but little choice between his life, wrecked and blighted though it was, and the condition of any man, living with such a woman.

STUDENT MACHIAVELLIANISM.

The leading article in the March issue of the Yale Literary Magazine is one which the author chose to entitle "Student Machiavellianism." Why he should have chosen to couple such a word with "student" I confess I have not yet been able to see. For if I had been asked to mention the utmost extreme to American student life, I should have answered "Machiavellianism." For who was this Machiavelli who gives the author so sounding a subject? According to Macauley, his greatest modern defender, he was the most cunning of a cunning age; his genius for intrigue ranked him supreme in a country where intrigue was the daily weapon. It was the age when a smiling face hid the bitterest hate, when a man guided himself not by what he heard and saw, but by what he suspected he heard and saw, when, as Macaulay says, "Othello would have been despised for his susceptibility and open-heartedness, and the fiendish Iago would have reached the hearts of the people, and brought forth thunders of applause from the lowest pit to the royal boxes of their magnificent theatres." It was to the front ranks of such an age as this that Machiavelli was called, and Macauley finds his only plea for him in the old proverb that while you are at Rome you must do as the Romans do. But we can never do more than use our charity; the facts of the case can never change their leaden hue.

But Machiavelli was not only noted as a politician; he also shone in the department of letters. He was a poet, a dramatist of no mean reputation. His history of Florence is still read with enthusiasm. He wrote one book, however, which never shed much lustre upon his name. It was a code of advice for monarchs, which he called "The Prince." Of this book Macauley says—"such a display of wickedness, naked, yet not ashamed, such cool, judicious, scientific atrocity, seem rather to belong to a fiend than to the most depraved of men. Principles which the most hardened ruffian would scarcely hint to his most trusted accomplice, or avow, without the guise of some palliating sophism, even to his own mind, are professed without the slightest circumlocution and assumed as the fundamental axioms of all political science."

The morality of this book can never be palliated even by the most extravagant allowances for his depraved age, and the hideous counsel given to despotic princes could hardly have been worse had it been a spirit message from the Tartarus below. Such were the life and writings of Machiavelli. His name has passed into history and has been incorporated into every civilized language. And Machiavellianism to-day is the synonym for all that is despotic, malicious, hiding its tracks with lying deceptions, smiling in the face while clutching the dagger beneath the cloak, complimenting in public, mixing poisons in the dark; with never a blush on the face; with never a twinge of remorse in the heart!

Now what has Machiavellianism to do with student life? What possible connection can the most hair-brained partisan find between the dark, cunning, deceitful Italian minister, and the large-hearted, outspoken college boy of America, generous to a fault, even boasting of his follies and making a public jest of his maddest pranks? What aggravates the matter the more is the fact that a leading journal of a leading college of our country should cast such an ignoble slur upon the nobility of the American student.

The author in question, after choosing such a dastardly subject, never explains himself. After dexterously quoting the first half of his article directly from Macauley, he goes on in a soliloquy somewhat as follows: "Macauley has absolved Machiavelli from all guilt by showing his surroundings, therefore the college student can be absolved from guilt on the same grounds." Whether he proves this last point (which I very much doubt) or no, it can never exculpate him from the charge of uttering a vile slander upon student life. The student has his faults, is a little disrespectful now and then, likes to have his good times; but his life is as little tainted with Machiavellianism as modern culture is abhorrent of the cannibal's feast.

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, APRIL, 1878.

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EDITORIAL.

THE *Register* for April 19, contains a very just and forcible review of the efforts made by the now famous agricultural college of Vermont, to do something "for agriculture," by the introduction of the great "Vermont Agricultural College Fertilizers" at the moderate rate of $8.30 per acre for experimental samples. The views of the *Register* on the subject are worthy the consideration of our Vermont husbandmen.

TO CONDUCT a public meeting, where nothing of intense solemnity or paramount importance gives tone to the occasion, and to conduct it without more or less minor disturbances and with no confusion in the transaction of business, is an exceedingly difficult matter. This we believe is acknowledged, even in cases where the persons interested are men and the business to come before them of considerable general import. Among college students, and in all colleges, there is too much of a disposition to sportiveness, and too much irrepressible vivacity, to make the matter of college meetings one of any less than corresponding difficulty.

All opportunities for jokes at the expense of a resolution or a speaker will be freely indulged in; applause will often be frequent and long prolonged at the wrong juncture, disorderly motions will be attempted, all questions voted on with roars fit only for the jungle, and the result contended over with that jocose belligerency of which no other person is so entirely capable as the average collegian.

However, there are exceptions to this rule, which itself varies with the degree of necessity for calling a meeting at all. Among our own students, while we have had some disorderly meetings, and of such disorder as nothing in the circumstances of the time could justify, there is a growing inclination toward better order and more manly conduct.

Our last two or three meetings have been as quiet as could be wished. Every student ought to be rejoiced at this, and lend his aid and approval.

SEVERAL of the students are changing their rooms from the old hall to the new. Starr Hall presents many more accommodations and conveniences than Painter Hall, which is sadly in need of repairs, yet not so much repairs as a thorough remodeling of the rooms. Many, however, have preferred to room in the old hall because they had the liberty to paper and do whatever they wished to the walls in the way of ornament. The tinting process is allowed in the new hall, however, and yet we need old Painter Hall, and wish it could be improved.

IT IS a great relief to the students, and probably to all concerned, that the chapel exercises continue to be held now at the same hour they were during the winter. In respect of early hours Middlebury is considerably in advance of even the average American college; and while eight or nine in the evening may be considered as rather too far along in the day for college devotions, a quarter before eight in the morning would certainly seem free from any such objection. It allows little time enough for the student to enter the town — procure his breakfast, and

return in anything like a state of composure. So far as study is concerned, the present chapel hour has served us during the winter, and ought accordingly to serve us during the summer. If there are any who require a longer interval for study between the morning recitations, they still have the opportunity for early rising and morning study, at their option.

THE "unwritten law" of college is often quoted and appealed to; and that there is such a statute is generally agreed. But like all indefinite codes it is often the parent of unfortunate results. It may be made an easy subterfuge in time of extremity, and misapplied and wrangled over in countless different ways. When the written and the unwritten exist side by side — the one extended far beyond its legitimate province, and the other narrowly restricted because the sentiment of the times renders null the greater part of its enactments — conflict is almost irrepressible. When a point is to be carried on one side, the unwritten is quoted in the very teeth of the written: when again the unwritten is quoted in reply, recourse is had to the written. Surely, if colleges have laws, they ought to be the embodiment of justice and reason—laws so in accord with the sense of the times as to command the respect of the students and certainly the confidence of faculties. When college laws become less than that, may we not justly plead for a revision?

AN ATHLETIC association has long been a need of our college. Without some organization the sports of exercise are certain to be neglected and the pleasure and advantage which might result therefrom, to be accordingly forfeited. Since we have no gymnasium, an association with a good executive board of officers, who will make a success of the venture, is especially appropriate. Students at Middlebury are in no danger of overdoing anything in this line, but the apprehension is rather that any organization which may be effected will fail to keep up a proper degree of interest. Indeed this is the complaint at all the colleges with few exceptions, and Middlebury we fear will not be among the latter.

We may think intercollegiate regattas and ball tournaments unfortunate in their influences, and on the whole to be discountenanced; yet we feel assured likewise that more of the athletic education of the Greeks ought to be and will be incorporated into the modern system. There has scarcely been a period in the history of our institution, when so large a proportion of its students were suffering physically, as in the last few months. This has been principally owing to overwork and a want of exercise. Without sufficient of the latter, one quite easily falls into the former, and it is to be hoped that the association just formed among us will be productive of all the good it may be.

The pleasure of a field day which it is proposed to hold sometime in June would be hailed by all, and while no remarkable feats of strength, agility or endurance could be expected at a first meeting of an untrained association, the occasion might be enjoyed and tend to sustain an interest in general gymnastic culture.

WE ARE very much gratified to notice the reorganization of the Philadelphian society. Although our Friday evening prayer meetings have, in reality, kept up the heart of this society, yet nominally it has not had an existence for several years. The statement in the catalogue concerning it has to many seemed a farce, but now our consciences can be eased, and our hearts gladdened by the life and energy with which its members have gone to work. At the business meeting last Friday night, the 19 inst., a new constitution was reported and adopted. There is very little complication about it. The first three officers are constituted a committee to provide a leader for a prayer meeting every Friday evening of the college year, with the exception of the first evening of every term and the last evening of the spring term. The leader may be a member of the faculty, or appointed from the members of the society. By this measure our prayer meetings are placed on a surer basis,

and the active christianity of the college will be brought into greater prominence.

We feel sure that this advance step will be hailed with pleasure by members of the alumni who were active members of the old Philadelphian society. It is true we lack the library which served such a beneficial turn in those days; but there seem to be no serious obstacles in the way of the present advance of this good work. Dr. A. H. Clapp, of New York city, is the orator for the society at the coming commencement. He was once a tutor here, is the present New York editor of the Congregationalist, and a warm friend of Middlebury College.

CORRESPONDENCE.

New Brunswick, N. J., March 25, 1878.

Mr. Editors. — *Dear Sirs:* — The Undergraduate has at length reached me. It presents a find outward appearance, and on perusing it I think that a severely critical eye will find little to object to. If all your numbers are like this, The Undergraduate will win public favor.

You ask me to send you some reminiscences of Middlebury college. But what shall I select? A connection of twenty-five years with the college, during peace and war, fire and flood, health and pestilence, must have furnished many incidents, pleasant or painful to recall. But passing by graver matters, I will be guided by some leaves of my journal for 1862, which now lie before me. I will premise that the filling of the area around the colleges with trees and evergreens, was quite a formidable undertaking. We were especially moved to the work by the offer of pecuniary aid from Mrs. Waldo, of Boston. Then the superintendent of the Rutland Railroad kindly offered the use of cars to transport evergreens from Mount Holly. Now for the journal:

"1862, May 12 and 13, went to Mt. Holley with two men for balsams, obtained two hundred trees, large and small. May 20, sent men for more balsams. They obtained one hundred and eighty. Set them around Lampson Park; some were set in clusters east of the new college. The weather after the setting was extremely dry and very windy." The next entry, "Sept. 23, sent to Mt. Holley for more trees." Of the three hundred and eighty planted in May, not more than seventy-five survived the summer. The present importation from the mountain numbered one hundred and seventy-five. We set them on the south, east and west of Lampson Park, then we procured seventy from the town of Salisbury and set them on the north end of that park.

Two important questions had arisen among arbor-culturists in that vicinity: First, will Mt. Holley balsams survive transplanting to college grounds, as well as those in the more immediate vicinity of the college? Second, is the spring as favorable as the autumn for transplanting evergreens? Sixteen years have passed since these trees were set. Can Lampson Park furnish aid towards the solution of these problems?

B. Labaree.

From conversation with those concerned in setting the evergreens on the college grounds, we should hardly feel authorized to draw any general conclusions in regard to the best time of setting evergreens.

Those set in the Lampson park in the autumn seem to have done the best, and yet no record was kept of the percentage of loss in either case; and the spring experience may have made those concerned in the work more careful in removing and re-setting.

It is the general impression here that the evergreens taken from our own forests have done better than those from a distance. If this is so, the reason probably is because more earth is removed with the roots, and less exposure to the atmosphere and sun is incurred than when they are brought from great distances.

This, however, should be said, that the Norway spruces which have come to us from distant nurseries have lived and grown thriftily, almost without exception. These were much smaller when transplanted than the balsams taken from our own forests, but are now the largest evergreens we have.—[Eds.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

No more Senior orations.

Forty demerits! Who next?

The laboratory has been burglarized.

Two more numbers of the Undergraduate.

The Philadelphian society has been reorganized.

The Juniors are engaged in a general botanical campaign.

The Choral Society gives one of its popular concerts May 7.

The "Pets at Work" is the title of the last Sophomorical publication.

Several of the students attended a very pleasant birthday party given by Mrs. E. A. Sturtevant, Apr. 27.

Most of the faculty spent their vacation out of town—one or two of the number visiting Boston and New York.

There is to be a reunion of the class of '75 sometime during the coming Commencement week. Boys of '75, take notice!

Prof. Parker has been directing a general brushing up of the campus. Trimming many of the trees has improved their appearance.

A Senior stopped at a farmhouse recently and asked for matches. He was informed that the town's poor were supplied in the village.

Those who are to represent the comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," May 15, together with others, have organized into a dramatic club.

The Seniors are busy making arrangements for Commencement. They are also agitating the questions of Senior vacation and geological excursions.

For some reason they have stopped taking up collections on the students' side of the church. Perhaps the collections did not pay for the wear and tear of the hat.

Several of the students have been to the mountains for Trailing Arbutus. Judging from the quantities they bring home, there must be an unusual amount this year.

An athletic association was organized by the students, April 24. Officers: W. H. Shaw, '78, president; F. E. Whipple, '79, vice-president; J. C. Stapleton, '78, secretary and treasurer; F. E. Whipple, '79, P. M. Meldon, '80, F. R. Utley, '81, executive committee.

Dr. G. N. Webber of Troy, N. Y., formerly Professor of Metaphysics at Middlebury, has been revisiting the town, and was present at the Monday evening Faculty meeting.

We learn from the *New York World* "College Chronicle," that the authorship of scurrilous publications circulated at the last Junior Exhibition, is undergoing investigation by the faculty.

Mr. W. P. Buel, whose advertisement has long had a place in our columns, has been making the college his semi-annual visit. The boys are always pleased to see Mr. Buel, and ready to patronize him.

Now that the base-ball season has arrived, there is some talk of organizing and training a College nine. We see no reason why the College cannot support a club which will at least be able to cope with those of neighboring towns.

The two weeks' vacation coming at the first of the month, delays our present issue correspondingly, and make some of our locals somewhat late. We cannot omit mention, however, of the Musical given by Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hammond, the evening preceding Junior Ex., and the tea-party at Madame Wainwright's the evening following.

The Junior Ex. passed off in a manner which gave great credit to the class. The orations and their delivery were good and the music unusually fine. The following is the programme:

Music—Overture—"Les Diamans de la Couronne," Auber.
Oration, Social Nuisances—John W. Chapman, Middlebury.
Oration, Charles Sumner—William Dawson, Putney.
Music.—Concert Waltzer—"Mein Schoenster Tag in Berlin," Gung'l.
Oration, Growth—E. H. Farnsworth, Concord, N. H.
Oration, What does our Intellectual Culture owe to Skepticism—Sidney M. Harris, Panton.
Scientific Oration, The Influence of Astrology and Alchemy on Present Thought and Language—H. M. Parker, * Peacham.
Music.—Selections—"Ernani," Verdi.
Poem, The Spirit of Somberg Head—I. E. Leonard,* Hampton, N. Y.
Oration, Decline in Oratory—Dugald Stewart, Middlebury.
Music.—Variations for Clarinet—"Carneval de Venise," Bassi, Mr. Pedro C. Meyrelles.
Oration, Imagination in Science—Frank E. Whipple, Danby.
Classical Oration, The Literary Supremacy of the Greeks—Edward R. Brainerd, St. Albans.
Music.—Aria from "La Sonnambula," Bellini.
Literary Conference, "Them Literary Fellers"—Henry W. Hulbert, Middlebury.

COLLOQUII PERSONÆ:

Edwin Sidney (college graduate, political aspirant), E. H. Farnsworth.
Rev. Hezekiah Jenkins (an un-political divine), S. M. Harris.
Hon. B. Butler Huling (congressman from the 6th District), F. E. Whipple.
R. Emerson Stedman (a literary man), H. W. Hulbert.
Music.—Galop—"Sadowa," Olbrich.

*Excused.

The music was furnished by Carter's Boston Orchestra.

Elections for the Parkerian Prize Speaking were as follows: Sophomores — W. A. Guernsey, Milton; F. A. Parker, Whiting; J. C. Scofield, Middlebury; W. L. Sheldon, Brooklyn, N. Y. Freshmen — M. A. Brooks, Middlebury; J. C. Harvey, Danbury, Conn.; C. S. Murkland, Lowell, Mass.; F. R. Utley, Manchester.

PERSONALS.

'15. Andrew Van Tuyl Leavitt died at Wallingford, Vt., April 18, 1878, at the residence of Austin York. A man of money always, large-hearted and generous, yet full of eccentricities. He lived the life of a hermit amid civilization. He was always quick and active in his movements, quick-witted and jovial in his ways, yet retiring and modest in all things. He was ever ready to relieve want when it appeared to him, yet he never sought to find want. He had a horror of beggars and subscription papers. It was very rare that his name appeared with others for charitable objects, yet his life was a long round of charitable deeds; such as a monument over the grave of some lonely widow's only child, or some poor family who had lost a pet of their flock would find him on hand to give substantial comfort for the present, and for a long time after he would look out for their welfare. He was a perfect gentleman of the old school, always polite and kind in his ways. He belonged to a noted family. His father, David Leavitt, Esq., was a successful merchant of Connecticut. Afterwards the family moved to New York city, and were noted bankers of the early part of this century. He was the youngest but one of a family of seven children. All but one are now dead. David Leavitt, the one next older than Andrew, yet lives in New York, and is a millionaire. His sister, Elizabeth, married President Haskell, of the Vermont University. Another sister, Clarissa, married Professor Hough, of Middlebury College. Andrew Van Tuyl was born in Bethlehem, Conn., Litchfield county, June 15, 1793. He graduated at Middlebury, Vt., in the class of 1815, with Silas Wright and other distinguished men of that class. He was probably one of the oldest, if not the oldest, graduate living of this institution. After leaving college he went to Rochester, N. Y., where he engaged in the mercantile line. The firm of Leavitt & Hill can only be remembered by the oldest men now living in Rochester. In 1818 he married Julia Miller, in Middlebury, Vt., and a granddaughter of Abram Jackson, the first settler of Wallingford. In 1850 he left Rochester and came to Vermont, since which time he has resided mostly in Wallingford.

'25. We are sorry to hear that the Rev. Chauncey W. Fitch, D. D., of Jeffersonville, Ind., long a professor at Kenyon College, has retired from all active work and is confined to his bed through the infirmities of old age.

'25. Rev. Hervey O. Higley died at his residence in Castleton, the other day, at the age of seventy-six years. He became a member of the Congregational church in 1817. He graduated from Middlebury in the class of '25, and after teaching a year in St. Albans, entered Andover Theological Seminary and graduated in 1828. He immediately began his work as a minister in Ohio, and for several years preached in the Congregational church in Hartford. In 1836 he returned to Castleton, and passed the remainder of his life in his native town.

'34. We regret to hear of the death of the venerable Dr. Cyrus B. Drake, for forty years pastor of the Congregational church in Royalton. He died on Sunday, the 21st. Dr. Drake was one of the trustees of the college.

'37 and '62. Hon. E. B. Burton of Manchester, Judge of Probate, has gone to Smith's Falls, Ontario, on a visit, and has appointed D. K. Simonds, Register, to attend to the Probate business during his absence.

'39. A lady sends us the following verse written some years since in her album by John G. Saxe, and hitherto unpublished.

> My autograph! 'Tis pleasant to reflect,
> Although the thought may cost a single sigh,
> That what a banker might with scorn reject,
> Should have a value in a lady's eye.
>
> —*Harper's Magazine.*

'45. Hon. Charles H. Phelps, of Burlington, Ia., has been appointed by Governor Gear to the bench of the new circuit court in that state. The appointment is highly commended and it seems to be the verdict of the papers that Mr. Phelps will make a most excellent judge.

'46. Dr. William S. Hopkins, at the recent election was re-elected mayor of Vergennes.

'48. Rev. J. E. Rankin's "Tribute to Burns," read in Washington at the anniversary of the Burns club, in 1873, is given in Bryant's new edition of "Library of Poetry and Song." It is in Burns' own dialect.

'63. We notice the report that M. L. Story, editor of the Chicago Tribune, is about to make a European voyage.

'64. At a meeting of the town superintendents of Addison county, Prof. Brainerd was chosen secretary of the Board.

'64. Prof. C. C. Gove of Westport, delivered a lecture at Union Hall of that place, on Friday evening, March 15, on "Spanish Explorations in America.

'71. Prof. Walter E. Howard, of Castleton, formerly a member of the Milwaukee bar, has been admitted to the Rutland county bar.

'71. Gideon E. Clark is the editor of the South Chicago Enterprise.

'71. Prof. C. W. Hall, who assisted Prof. Seely and delivered lectures to the Senior class on several scientific subjects, left for his home in Brattleboro a few days after the term closed. His lectures were highly appreciated by the Seniors, and they will miss him the coming term.

'72. Rev. Mr. Walker, of Bristol, finished his labors there April 14, and started for Lansinburgh, N. Y., to attend the Methodist conference, taking with him his new wife, Miss E. Gillette. They were arrived Monday morning, April 15.

'73. C. E. Blake is principal of the academy at East Brattleboro.

'74. Rev. A. O. Spoor was reappointed pastor of the Methodist church at Hinesburgh, by the conference held recently at Lansingburgh, N. Y.

'75. Rev. Lawrence Phelps, lately of Ferrisburgh, has accepted a call from the Congregational church in Barton, and begins his pastorate there the coming fall.

'75. Chas. M. Wilds and Rev. Lawrence Phelps, were in town to attend the Junior exhibition.

'76. E. H. Baxter has purchased and settled on a small plantation at the Highlands, Macon Co., N. C.

'77. H. P. Stimson, of New Haven, has been elected one of the board of examination for Addison county.

'77. A. T. Stapleton, our former managing editor, is manager of the Rutland edition of the new Sunday Review, which has made its appearance. His duties will take him about the state gathering news and furnishing correspondence.

'78. W. D. Smith has been quite sick with the typhoid fever, and will be unable to return to college duties for some time.

THE SANCTUM.

The *Williams Athenæum*, neat and attractive as ever, contains an excellent article on "Tennyson's 'In Memoriam.'"

The *Student Life* has an article on the interesting subject of "The Function of College Journalism." It sets forth some good ideas which might have been said in half the words.

The *College Olio* contains a masterly essay on John Keats, and we can bear testimony to the closing sentences: "All through his writings are scattered passages which come home to every bosom alive to each nobler and kindlier feeling of the human heart; everywhere are to be found gems of purest lustre; his lines often seem to take delight in the very progress of their rare beauty. Whatever of prejudice has in times past existed in respect to him, Time, the leveler, has put out of sight; all can say with his friend and eulogist:

> 'Weep for him who died so young,
> The sire of an immortal strain.'"

The *Bates Student* comes out with the third in a series of papers on "The Study of English Literature," by Prof. G. C. Chase. These papers are well written and of general interest, but we doubt the wisdom of allowing so much space to writers who are not undergraduates. If, as the *Student Life* well says, an underlying principle of college journalism is the benefit of undergraduates, then in a magazine, where so little space is given to literary articles, undergraduates should be privileged to contribute except in a few rare instances. The sketch of "The Country Boy" is well written and true to nature. The editorial on the proper use of Latin and Greek grammars and the true way of reading those languages is well put and the plan worthy to be put into practice.

The *Hamilton Literary Monthly* presents a very attractive table of contents. The successful Clark prize oration, on "The Heroism of General Havelock," shows a good familiarity with the history of India, is a finely written piece and well worthy of its success. 'Epic Poetry" contains a very interesting collection of facts. The editorial on College Poetry must strike a sympathetic chord in the breast of every editor of a college journal. The fact is, that little dependence can be placed on original poetry; but there are to be found in the German, French and Spanish languages gems which are awaiting the translator; and no college journal need complain for lack of poetry. If that common-place doggerel on "Romance of Coasting" is the best the *Literary* can do in that line, we shall have a low idea of the poetical ability of Hamilton College. Otherwise we find this exchange one of the most interesting on our list.

The *Berkeleyan* comes to us in its neat magazine form. It has an air of ease and commodity about it —no stint there. In fact, it is the most voluminous of our monthly exchanges. And while we find its pages so numerous, they still are crowded with good common sense. The space is all filled up, there is no jostling about. The literary department has a really literary value, which can be said of but few college papers. The article on "Literary Style" we read with interest, even enthusiasm. It showed great familiarity with modern literature; and, too, accompanied by a fine taste. We object, however, to one clause, viz.: "If we had historians, they would doubtless write well, etc." The writer seems to have forgotten the names of Bancroft, Motley, Prescott; or else considered them of far lower rank than is generally conceded to them. The poems are quite free from the commonplace and doggerel which we generally find. "Carlyle's 'Sartor Resartus'" has a smack of candor and originality which makes it quite readable and instructive.

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